the arrangements had been made with Oakes.

suggested by a shrewder man than either of the Ameses. It was evidently the belief of these con-

spirators that a friendless woman would not

risk a legal contest with two such rich and in-

fluential men as Oakes and Oliver Ames. But

they reckoned without their host this time

Mrs. C. L. Ames was not going to be choused

out of her property without a fight, and a brave

one she has made, although against tremendou

odds. The question of the administratorship

was carried through all the courts of Connecti-

cut, and finally decided in the interest of Mrs

Ames. But when she came here to claim and

receive her money-the money which had been

appropriated by Congress for Horatio Ames or

his legal representatives—it was gone! Robeson

had paid it over to Oakes and Oliver Ames. The

plucky woman was disappointed-but not dis-

mayed. She was, however, in a terrible humor

and so were her attorneys, Messrs. Henkle and

Arrick. They demanded of Robeson by what

authority he had paid over the money in dispute

to one of the claimants before the matter had

been adjudicated. They reminded him that

when Mrs. Ames came duly authorized as the

administratrix of Horatio Ames and demanded

the money, he had set up the pretext that the

Ameses were going to contest the matter in the

courts, and therefore he could take no risks in

paying it to her; she must wait till the courts

had decided in her favor. They told him, nov

that the courts had decided in her favor, they

wanted him to hand over the money. After

having been so careful of the interests of the

Government with the poor widow, he had of course taken no risks with the rich Ameses—he

the suit being decided against them? No, he

hadn't. The Ameses were honorable men and

they would refund the money; he hadn't the

slightest doubt of that. He was going North

during the summer, and he would see Mr. Oakos

Ames and arrange the matter; but on no ac-

count must there be any exposure of this piece

The legal gentlemen, anxious to secure a good

fat fee in this case and remain on good terms

another claim for \$85,200 on other guns which

had been made by Horatio Ames and were to be

received by the Navy Department, readily agreed

to this arrangement. They were a little curious

however, to learn how the Secretary came to

pay the money. They insisted on knowing this, and they were told that Oakes Ames procured a

letter from the Chief Justice of Connecticut in which it was stated that the case then pending

before the court between Oliver Ames and Mrs

C. L. Ames would certainly be decided in favor

of the former, and on the strength of this letter

Robeson went on his tour North, and spent

the summer at Rye Beach. When he returned

to Washington he could give no satisfactory an

swer to Mrs. Ames's attorneys. He made all

kinds of evasions and excuses, but Messra, Hen-

kle and Arrick were tired of this kind of chaff.

They had previously brought suit in the Court of

discontinued at the suggestion of Robeson, who

knew very well if the suit for the \$85,200, the

remainder claimed on guns which he had ac-

cepted, was tried, all the facts in connection

with the payment of the \$72,060.38 to the wrong

parties would be brought out. This he must

prevent, and therefore he made the promises he

did. But now the attorneys threaten to have

the case placed on the docket again, and to

this present term of the court. After this had

been done, Mr. Henkle went to Robeson and

made the following proposition to him: They

would agree, as he had frequently pressed them

to do, to hold Oliver Ames and Oakes Ames for

\$85,200 claimed on the other guns. This proposi

tion was accepted by Robeson, and he has promised to pay the money out of the appropriations

to be made at this session of Congress for the

We will see whether this double fraud can be

NO INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The House Voting Down the Resolution In-

creasing the Salary of the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-In the House,

the rules, and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to include in the

miscellaneous appropriation bill the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee to adjust the

miscellaneous appropriation bill the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee to adjust the
salaries of the executive, judicial, and administrative departments of the Government.

Mr. Garfield of Ohio called for the reading of
the bill referred to.

The bill was read. It proposes to fix after the
4th of March, 1873, the following scale of salaries:—President, \$50,000; Vice-President, \$10,600; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,
\$10,000; Justices of the Supreme Court,
\$10,000; Cabinet officers, \$10,000; Speaker
of the House, \$10,000; Senators, members and
delegates, \$8,000. The pay for Senators, &c., is
to apply to the Congress which expires on the
4th of March next; mileage to be abolished, and
allowance for actual travelling expenses substituted.

Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) and Mr. Beatty, (Rep.,
Ohio) called for the yeas and navs.

Mr. Butler desired to make some remarks in
support of the proposition.

Messrs, Dawes, Cox, and Farnsworth desired
to submit remarks on the other side.

Objection being made to debate, the vote was
taken on Mr. Butler's proposition, and it was rejected—yeas, 81; nays, 120.

The following is the vote in detail:
Yeas—Messrs. Barks, Barry, Biggs, Bingham, Biar
(Mo.), Burdett, Burler (Mass.), Butler (Tenn.), Culdical.

Jected - yeas, 81; nays, 120.

The following is the vote in detail:

Yras-Messrs, Banks, Barry, Biggs, Bingham, Biair (Mo.), Burdett, Butler (Mass), Butler (Tenn.), Caldweil, Carroll, Cobb, Coghan, Critcher, Darrall, Dickey, Dodds, Dubose, Buke, Elbidge, Ellot, Garrett, Gidnings, Goliaday, Hanoock, Harper, Harris (Miss.), Hayddings, Carlott, Moore (Ill.), Morey, Morphis, Negley, Niblack (Fla.), Packard (Ind.), Peck, Perce, Perry, Peters, Piatt, Poter, Folter, Rainey, Randall, Read, Rice (Ill.), Rice (Ky.), Riche, Robinson, Rogers (N. C.), Shanks, Shervood, Shober, Sloss, Shyder, Storm, Stowell, St. John, Sutherland, Thomas, Turner, Tuthill, Voorhees, Waddell, Waliace, Warren, Whiteley, Williams (Ind.), Williams (N. Y.), Winchester, Wood, Young-81.

NAYA-Acker, Adams, Ambler, Ames, Archer, Arthur, Averill, Barber, Barnum, Beatty, Beck (Pa.), Beck (Ky.), Rell, Bird, Boles, Bravion, Bright, Suckley, Buffuton, Parker, Markett, Berk, Parker, Mellinger, Foster (Ohio), Foster (Mich.), Garfield, Goodrich, Haldeman, Hale, Halsey, Hambelton, Handley, Harris (Va.), Hawley (Ill.), Hawley (Conn.), Hay (Ill.), Haselton (Wis.), Hereford, Hibbard, Hill, Hong, Kelley, Kellogs, Kerr, Ketcham, Killinger, Kellogs, Kerr, Ketcham, Killinger, Kelland, McCornack, McCrary, McGrew, McHenry, McLutt, Lowe, Lynck, Monroe, Moyan, Mishack (Ind.), Orr, Packer (Penn.), Faimer, Furker (N. H.), Farker (Miss.), Fere, Spraye, Starkweather, Shomaker, Stater, Sociem, Smith (R. Y.), Simith (Ohio), Speer, Spraye, Starkweather, Some, Vanghan, Webenn, (Ohio), Hong, Fryy, Towner, Vanghan, Webenn, (Ohio), Hong, Fryy, Towner, Vanghan, Webenn, (Ohio), Hong, Hong, Mallen, Walden, Weller, Willard, Welson (Ohio), Hong, Halle, Hong, Walden, Wells, Wheeler, Willard, Welson (Ohio), Hong, Haller, Harris (Markett, Markett, Markett, Markett, Markett, Mar

Yesterday morning Maggie and Julia Curtin were committed to the Asylum for the Insane by Jus-tice Hogan, on the affidavits of Drs. Nealis and Miller,

and at the request of their father. The two girls appeared in the Yorkville Police Court on Sunday, and made wild and absurd charges involving the honor of Charles Devlin, the millionaire. The gentieman, in response, explibited several rambing letters which the girls had written to him. Justice Coulter turned them over to the Commissioners of Correction and Charity, and the above commitment was the result.

The Pool Room Homicide.

Thomas Donohue in Johnson's pool rooms in Novem

ber last was begun before Judge Brady yesterday. One hundred jurors had been summoued, but only seventeen appeared, and of these only two were accepted, viz. James M. Quigley and Samuel Drezoos.

A Long Island Quarrel Ended

The

Queens County Court House Commis-voted yesterday to build a new court house il in Long Island City, where a fall is weigh

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) moved to suspend

Bureau of Ordnance.

consummated.

ies the

SAPPHO.

the money was paid!

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1873.

AMES, ROBESON, DAWES. A SIDE SHOW OF CORRUPTION

FRAUD, AND PLUNDER. Cannon that Burst Paid For by Robeson Ames Got the Money-Dawes Helped it Through-A First-Class Theft, Perpetra-ted by the Credit Mobilier Gang in 1870.

Correspondence of The Sun. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- The bribing of members of Congress with Credit Mobilier stock la not the first questionable legislative transaction in which Oakes Ames has been concerned. In 1870, with the assistance of Secretary Robeon, he succeeded in getting an appropriation of \$72,080.38 to pay his brother, Horatio Ames, for eleven wrought iron guns which had been manufactured for the Navy Department during the administration of Secretary Welles, but which, on trial, had proved so defective that the Chief of Ordnance refused to accept them.

The history of this swindle is very interesting, and at this time will prove mighty enter-taining reading for the public. Old Ames seems to have been rather adroit in ways that are dark and tricks not altogether vain. That he knew how to manage Congressmen, the developments before Judge Poland's committee amply prove. He knew how to get members to look into the law. It was a very plain and simple way. Give them an interest, and then they were anxious to take care of their property.

In the extraordinary efforts that Secor Robeson made to secure an appropriation to pay for the defective and useless wrought-iron guns manufactured by Horatio Ames, it was very evident that Robeson had some interest to look Something had been placed where it would do most good in the Navy Department.

The history of the Ames contract is simply as follows: During the war Horatic Ames, who had a large iron establishment at or near Salisbury, Conn., applied to the Secretary of the Navy for a contract to manufacture a number of wrought-iron guns. He made several applications to Secretary Welles, who finally referred him to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance who upon examining into the matter reported unfavorably. Horatio, like his brother Oakes, knew there were more ways than one to white the devil around the stump, and besought Mr. Welles to allow him an opportunity to test his plan for making wrought-iron guns. The uniform reply of the Secretary was that he had no appropriation for such purposes; that the department wasn't making experiments.

Finally Ames went to President Lincoln, and with the aid of Congressional influence succeeded in obtaining a letter from Mr. Lincoln to Secretary Welles recommending a contract with Ames for a number of his guns on certain conditions, to be prescribed by the Bureau of Ord nance. It was expressly stated that this was an experimental affair, and if the guns did not stand the test to be applied to them under the direction of the department, the contractor was

to lose his time, material, and labor.
In the spring of 1865 the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, to whom Mr. Welles referred the let-ter of President Lincoln, notified Mr. Ames that as "a preliminary step to a full understanding of the conditions which were to govern the contract and manufacture," certain conditions must be complied with. One gun, fabricated of the best iron, of a certain size, bore, and weight was, when finished and rifled under the direction of the bureau, "to be submitted to the usual naval examination for acceptance, and then subjected to such tests by firing as the bureau may direct." If this trial gun stood the proof ordered, the bureau was to enter into a contract with him for the manufacture of ten or more guns if the exigencies of the service should demand them. Mr. Ames immediately accepted this proposal

n writing, and fixed the price of the gun at one dollar per pound. On Feb. 3, 1865, H. A. Wise. Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, addressed a letter to Mr. Ames, in which he stated that " a contract in accordance with the terms and conditions stated in these letters of the bureau, and in your answer of acceptance of this date, will be prepared and forwarded to you for execu-The formal contract contemplated in this letter was never forwarded by the bureau, and none was ever executed, and the only documentary evidence existing to show the intention of such a contract are the papers above referred to.

It is clear, however, that it was the intention of the department to enter into a contract with Mr. Ames for the manufacture of one seveninch gun, which would be subjected to certain tests, and if it stood these tests to the satisfaction of the department, then ten more guns of the same model would be received upon the same conditions. But Ames, without a formal contract, manufactured eleven guns, five of which he finished and submitted for such tests se the Bureau of Ordnance prescribed.

On the 8th of August, 1865, the inspection an trial of these guns were made at Falls Village. The result of the tests applied to the trial gun is given in an elaborate report to the department. It did not stand the racket. After fifteen rounds were fired numerous defects were discovered in the welding.

The master workman of Mr. Ames's establishment, who was present at this trial, claimed that the tests applied were not fair. The board were disposed to give Mr. Ames every opportunity in this trial, and therefore proceeded to test all of the five additional guns not submitted, neither of which stood the test prescribed. The department refused to accept them, but Mr. Ames applied for a further chance, and the Secretary willing, under President Lincoln's request, to give his gun a still further trial, ordered the appointment of a board, consisting of Commodore Hunt, Capt. Taylor of the Navy, and Major Bailey of the Ordnance Corps of the Army, to examine thoroughly into the subject of rifled cannon for the navy, and especially to test the Ames guns. This board, after a thorough examination of the guns in question, reported that "the method of Mr. Ames, although producing agun of great strength, appears from the result of the trials already made to be deficient in certainty of welding, and no means appear to exist of discovering or remedying these defective welds, two of the number submitted having burst prematurely in proof by blowing out at the breech." This was conclusive, and the Chief

of the Bureau of Ordnance so reported. Mr. Ames, however, made a formal demand for payment on the 25th of November, 1866, which was refused by Secretary Welles, on the ground that the guns "did not pass inspection, and failed to sustain the proof guaranteed by the contract." Failing to obtain anything from the department, Mr. Ames went to Congress for

He presented his petition to the Senate at the third session of the Fortieth Congress, and it was referred to the Joint Select Committee on Ordnan. o. Senator Howard of Michigan, Chairman of that committee, reported a bill appro-priating a certain sum for his relief, and accompanying this bill was a report which urged the payment of the claim on the ground that the Government had been benefited from the experiments made with Ames's guns, and that the Government could better afford to lose than Ames could. But the nature of this job was so manifest that its promoters never dared move its consideration, and it was allowed quietly to sleep. Mr. Horatio Ames does not appear to

have made any further effort with Congress, and he died. I believe, soon after his failure. His brother, Oakes Ames, was not willing that this nice little plum of nearly \$80,000 should be lost. He knew how to make not only members of Congress but a Cabinet Minister take an interest in a job, and how to get them to look into the law. Honest Gideon Welles was no longer Secretary of the Navy. The jolly Secor Robeson, the loves of good liking fond of beson, the lover of good living, fond of appey, and exceedingly careless how be came

by it, had, by a lucky streak of fortune which no fellow can ever find out, succeeded him. Oakes Ames, by some Credit Mobilier trans-action, induced Robeson to reopen the case, which had been finally settled by his predecessor, and allow the claim of Horatio Ames. There was, however, no money to the credit of the Bureau of Ordnance, and it was necessary to secure an appropriation from Congress be fore the cash could be delivered. This part of the job Secor Robeson undertook to do. Mr. Dawes was then Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations. He had been fixed long before in the Ames interest, as appears from the testimony of Oakes Ames before Judge Poland's commit tee. The virtuous Dawes had had various dealings with Ames in Iowa railroad stocks and securities, beginning in 1867 and continuing down to 1809. He had had also his little divvy in the Credit Mobilier, business. He of course could be relied on when anything was demanded for the benefit of his good friend Ames. To give

Mr. Dawes the opportunity to do his friend and benefactor of Credit Mobilier fame a favor. Robeson wrote the following letter:

NAYY DEFARTMENT, March 20, 1870.

Sir: When the present Administration came into office certain claims against the department, which seemed to be founded in justice, remained unpaid.

The amount of \$72,00.38 is the amount now found to be actually due Mr. Ames on the report of the board appointed in his case, but the amount of \$85,200 is what will be due him in addition should be successfully comply with the tests prescribed by the board. These debts, though not contracted by the present Administration, are believed to be justly due to the parties named, who are injured by the detention of the money. The department is not now able to pay them, as the money fairly available for such purposes had before the present Administration came in been used for other purposes or covered into the Treasury, and to use the money appropriated for current expenses to pay old debts would cupple both the bureaus referred to in the necessary content of the properties of the present and many as now ascertained, and I have written this letter in order that these parties may not stand as claimants whose rights are disputed by the department, but as creditors whose debts are due and would be paid had the department bad the power to do so. Very respectfully, Groege M. Robesson, Secretary of the Navy, Hon, Henry L. Dawes, Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

This letter scarcely contains a single word of truth. Mr: Horatio Ames had no claim against Robeson wrote the following letter:

truth. Mr. Horatio Ames had no claim against

the department "founded in justice," as Secretary Robeson states, neither had there ever been any amount of money found to be due him before Robeson came into the department. His bold statement that Mr. Ames was a creditor whose rights had not been disputed by the department is an unparalleled piece of impudence have shown by reference to the records that the department had uniformly and consistently rejected his claim and denied that he had an claim whatever against the Government. It is as simple a case as was ever heard of. He undertook to manufacture one gun, which was to be subjected to certain tests to be prescribed by the Bureau of Ordnance. If this gun stood these tests to the satisfaction of the board of experts appointed by the department, then a contrac was to be made with him for ten guns of the same weight and calibre. Now, what does Mr. Ames do? In excess of his agreement with the department he goes on, of his own accord, and manufactures eleven guns before he allows one of them to be tested by the department. By so doing he assumed all the responsibility himself, and took the risk of having all of his guns re jected; and if the department had been disposed to hold him strictly to the letter of the contem plated contract it could have justly refused to subject the Government to the enormous expense of testing all these guns. When the first gun was submitted to the tests and failed to stand them, the department, without going any further, could have said, "Your gun is not what we want; it has not stood the test prescribed, and will not be received." But instead of doing this it tested six of the eleven guns, not one of which came out of the trial uninjured, and two of them were burst and rendered worthless, ex-

cept for old iron. All this, however, was of no moment to Secor Robeson; he was not concerned for the interests of the Government, and it did not matter a bit to him whether the guns were fit even for old iron. He had become interested in having Ames paid, and therefore he actually became a lobbyist, and in addition to writing the above letter he appeared before the Com mittee on Appropriations and made a speech in favor of his client, urging the comrecommend an appropriation to pay this claim.

By reference to the Congressional Globe for Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was under consideration in the House, made a very remarka ble speech in favor of Mr. Ames's claim as fol-lows:

lows:

"The Secretary of the Navy without application from anybody in Congress, and so far as I know not upon the application of Mr. Ames himself, came before the committee and explained that unless we would give him more money he could not pay these debts, a list of which he furnished us, together with a letter. The House having declined to give him fail the money he asked, he now asks a specific appropriation to pay this debt. It is a debt against the Navy Department under a written contract. It is a debt incurred in pursuance of law!"

A more remarkable misstatement of facts was probably never made by an intelligent member of Congress, certainly never by a chairman of a Committee on Appropriations. That it was wilfully and knowingly false there can be no ques tion. The facts in the case are embodied in the Senate document No. 201, third session, Fortieth Congress, which must have been well known to

Mr. Dawes.

The irregularity of introducing such a claim by the Committee on Appropriations was pointed out during the debate by Mr. Orth, who said:

"I know nothing about these claims. They
may be all just, all true, all right, and ought to
be paid, but when you select some dozen or fifteen favored claimants of this Government and
place their names in a general appropriation
bill, you do injustice to hundreds of others
equally meritorious and equally just. It is not
the province of the Committee on Appropriations to investigate the character of private
claimants against the Government. We have a
Committee of Claims especially charged with
these matters. We have other committees,
representing various departments of the Government, to whom claims arising in these various departments can be referred, and who are
wholly responsible for these investigations, because we can ask any committee reporting a
private bill that they give their reasons in support of the bill in the shape of a report; but no
such thing as this can be required of the Committee on Appropriations, and by reference to
the rules of this House it will be clearly perceived that it never was the intention that the
Committee on Appropriations should be clothed
with this most extraordinary power."

Mr. Jones of Kentucky also opposed the payed out during the debate by Mr. Orth, who said

Mr. Jones of Kentucky also opposed the payment of this claim. He put the following perti-"I desire to ask the Chairman of the commit-tee whether these guns furnished by Mr. Ames were ever put in use by the Government, or were ever placed in a position to be used?"

To this question Mr. Dawes replied:
"The gentleman will see by the language used in the paragraph under consideration that the guns were tested and received by the department from Mr. Ames under the contract."

As I have shown heretofore, this statement was not true. The guns had been tested and rejected by the department, and not received, as Mr. Dawes states. When Mr. Jones retorted on Dawes saying that he knew something about these guns, and wished to know whethe the Committee on Appropriations had informed themselves thoroughly on the subject, Mr. Dawes fell back on the letter of the Secretary, and claimed that Robeson was his authority for the statement he had made. Mr. Jones inquired whether this was all the information which the committee had received upon the subject, and Mr. Dawes replied that the Secretary had personally urged the claim before the Committee on

Appropriations.

The money was appropriated and placed to the credit of the Navy Department, and now comes the strangest and most remarkable part of this story. As I have stated above, Horatio Ames died soon after he petitioned Congress for relief, and his brother Oakes, with Robeson to obby for him, put through the claim. But after the money was appropriated Horatio Ames's widow claimed it, as the administratrix of her husband's estate. This was a bad job for Robeson, as well as for Oakes Ames and his brother Oliver, both of whom claimed an interest in the contract. It was had for Robeson, because all

and if the widow was allowed to step in and get Beautiful Young Widew and Her Unfortu-nate Marriage—The Divorce that was Sought but Not Obtained—A Jealous Hus-band Shooting his Former Friend. the money of course the arrangement with Oakes would be "off," as brother Colfax said to Ames when he heard of the McComb suit and the threatened exposure of his Credit Mobilier Yesterday, at the Yorkville Police Court. transactions. It was necessary, therefore, to put up a job on the poor widow. This was done by Oliver Ames appearing to be the adminis-trator of his brother's estate. This was certainly

Gustave F. Malmovist, a Swede, dry goods salesman, was accused of shooting Dr. Hugh Wil-liamson, physician, and principal of the public school in East Seventy-ninth street. Mr. Maimqvist was held to await the results of Dr. Wil iamson's injuries.

Mr. Malmqvist says that Dr. Williamson has a various times interfered between him and his wife, and that some years ago the doctor at-tempted his life. He adds that on Sunday night the doctor visited his house, and a quarrel was the consequence. They went out to the street and Mr. Malmovist says that Dr. Williamson fired three shots at him before he had time to draw his revolver. Malmqvist says that the doctor's first shot was aimed at his head, and that the second and third shots injured his hand. Then Malmqvist says he fired two shots, the last entering the doctor's abdomen. They closed and grappled, and were endeavoring to throw each other, Mr. Malmqvist says, when Officer Kelly of the Twenty-first Precinct arrested them.

MRS. MALMQVIST'S STORY. Mrs. Malmqvist told her version of the story to the Sun reporter last evening. She said that she and her husband had not lived comfortably together for five years past. He did not always stay at her house. He would be away for weeks at a time, where she did not know. When she first came to New York she was a young and unprotected widow. Dr. Williamson was a connection of her family and showed her great kindness. After she married Malmqvist the latter and Dr. Williamson were very great friends. There was seldom a day on which they were not in company. About five years ago, however, there was a misunderstand ing between her husband and the tor, and they had never resumed their had certainly required them to give bonds in a sufficient amount to protect him in the event of

tor, and they had never resumed their former friendly relations. On Sunday evening, Mrs. Malmqvist says, her husband called at her house unexpectedly. He had not been there for eight days. She was at a christening opposite during the day, but had returned home. Dr. Williamson stood godfather to the child. Shortly after midnight Dr. Williamson brought across the street Mrs. Malmqvist's adopted daughter, who had been at the christening. Then it was the shooting happened. She heard many shots fired, but knew nothing about the actual quarrel. Mrs. Malmqvist is a middle-sized dark-haired, dark-eyed woman, with a pleasant face. Last highs and was suffering from a severe cold caught by exposure to the night at the time of the shooting, and from much mental excitement. She told her story with a certain reserve, and was very particular in reiterating the fact that her husband drank habitually, and was full of liquor at the time of the shooting.

DR. WILLIAMSON'S ACCOUNT OF THE SHOOTING.

DR. WILLIAMSON'S ACCOUNT OF THE SHOOTING.

The SUN reporter next visited Dr. Williamson in Bellevue Hospital. The doctor lay in a cosey corner, with a screen around his cot. Several ladies and gentlemen who were in conversation with him courteously withdrew to allow the reporter to talk unreservedly with the patient. The Doctor said that the builet had been extracted, and that there was every hope of the wound's speedily healing. He was not sanguine, neither was he despondent. He was without pain, but conscious of the danger of peritoritis. He is a tall, muscular, well made man, weighing about 200 pounds, and is 46 years old. He has an open, good natured, benevolent, handsome face, and a soft voice. He told his story in a plain, easy manner, without any bitterness. He said that the trouble between him and Maffuqvist began five years ago. He was friendly with Mrs. Malmqvist, and knew her before she married her present husband. The latter was in the habit of illtreating his wife. Before they had been married two weeks Malmqvist, who was a habitual drunkard, the doctor says.

JUMPED UPON HIS WIFE'S CHEST. DR. WILLIAMSON'S ACCOUNT OF THE SHOOTING

Claims for Horatio Ames, and this they had JUMPED UPON RIS WIFE'S CHEST.

with his knees, Dr. Williamson sympathized with Mrs. Maimqvist. About five years ago Malmqvist brought an action for divorce against his wife on the ground of her alleged adultery with Dr. Williamson. The case was referred, and the referee decided there was no evidence on which to base the application. At that time and subsequently Maimqvist threatened the doctor's life. On Sunday last Dr. Williamson stood godfather for a child whose mother he had recently attended professically. The christening was just opposite the house occupied by Mrs. Maimqvist, 862 Second avenue. Shortly after midnight the doctor crossed the street with Mrs. Maimqvist, sadopted child, and saw her safely into the house. As he was leaving the door he was attacked by Maimqvist on the sidewalk, without a word of warning. JUMPED UPON HIS WIFE'S CHEST. Robeson's very great alarm it was reinstated at THE DEADLY ATTACK.

THE DEADLY ATTACK.

Malmqvist levelled his revolver, and blazed away. After the doctor felt that he was shot, he says ne drew his revolver and fired at Malmqvist, as he thought that was the only chance of escaping with his life. Malmqvist rushed upon him and beat him over the left temple with the butt of the pistol. Theidoctor's head bears the marks of Malmqvist's blows. While they were struggling the policeman came up and arrested both. They walked down to the station in Thirty-fifth street with the officer.

Dr. Williamson says that about five years ago he was presented with a watch by the Masonic lodge of which he was member. One night he was waylaid by five men, and robbed of his watch and other valuables. Ever since then he has carried a revolver. The doctor was in excellent spirits last night. The thing that seemed to annoy him most was the fact of his being in the custody of an officer, who was seated at the foot of his cot. the widow's interest in the \$72,060.38, provided

THREE YEARS IN DISGUISE. A Woman in Meu's Clothes Working as

Farm Hand.

Correspondence of The Sun.
WESTPORT, Conn., Feb. 10.—Some three years since a person giving his name as Patrick Holden came to this place, and applied for a situation. Mr. Moses Sherwood, a large farm owner, took him into his employ. He proved to be a valuable acquisition to the farm force, and performed the duties required of him at all times faithfully. He hoed, mowed, and worked with others in the fields, drove the oxen, rode the horses, and always exhibited muscular strength, boldness, and firmness-traits belong ing to the sterner sex-and that softness, sensibility, and modesty characteristic of the female sex was never discernible.

During three years he boarded at the house of his employer, and neither Mr. Sherwood nor an of his family or neighbors had ever suspected that he was she. He was bright, intelligent, and soon became a favorite with the ladies, among whom, when the day's work was over, he visited. He was somewhat given to flirtation with the girls, and occasionally indulged in the pleasant pastime of sparking. His agreeable ways enabled him to play the galiant to perfection, and it is said he caused much fluttering among the hearts of those who had eyes to conquest. In fact, he acted like any well-behaved fellow, until about the middle of January last, when unmistakable signs of a deranged mind showed themselves. Mrs. Sherwood was first to take note of the change, and so informed her husband. Neither, however, suspected that it was a woman toward whom they were exercising sympathy. By kindness and coaxing they succeeded in keeping the unfortunate under control until the 25th, when he became perfectly crazy, and was conveyed to the Insane Retreat at Hartford by Deputy Sheriff Rufus Cable, assisted by Mr. Jas. Allen, where the true sex of the patient was discovered. The disclosures made at the Retreat have produced the greatest excitement among those here who thought they knew the stranger best, and speculation is rife as to what may be the next local sensation. of his family or neighbors had ever suspected

LOSSES BY FIRE. The Erie passenger depot at Hackensack was burned yesterday, and the engine house was damaged. Loss \$5,000; insured.

BROOKLYN. The Brooklyn Aldermen have refused to grant permission to erect a gate and fence at the foot of Washington street. Washington street.

Bids were opened yeaterday for furnishing the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen nine gold badges. The lowest was \$47. Is is said that as yet no badge belonging to a Brooklyn Alderman has been found in a pawn shop.

Brooklyn covers an area of twenty-two square miles and has eight miles of water front. It contains miles and has eight miles of water front.

Yesterday James McNulty, of 203 York street pounded his wife because the dinner was not ready After striking her several times he threatened her life with a butcher knife, and severely cut his stater-law who interfered. Justice Walsh committed him for trial.

The Brooklyn Postmaster yesterday received a letter from George Uldrech, Lincoln, Cal., saying that Mrs. Hannah Johnson of that place had been murdered, and that she had a daughter living in Brooklyn to whom falls a large fortune. The Brooklyn Postmaster was re-cusating to hunt for the

A SCHOOL PRINCIPAL SHOT. HORACE GREELEY'S WILLS.

THE INSTRUMENT OF 1871 ADMIT. TED TO PROBATE.

Surregate Comn's Decision, Delivered in White Plains Yesterday-Possibly the End of the Vexations Litigation.

Yesterday Surrogate Coffin of Westchester county rendered his decision in the Greeley will case, admitting to probate the will of 1871. The following is the full text of the decision :

The following is the full text of the decision:

WRETCHERTER COUNTY, SURROGATE'S COURT.

In the matter of proving the last will and testament of Horace Greeley, deceased.

Robert S. Hart for Ida Greeley, proponent of the will of Nov. \$, 1872. George P. Nelson and J. H. Choate, of counsel for guardian ad hiem of Gabrielle M. Greeley, infant heir at law and next of kin.

Isaiah T. Williams for contestants and proponents of the will of January \$, 1871.

The Surrogate—On the alleged will of 1872 being presented for probate, Measrs. Samuel Sinclair, Charles Storrs, and Richard H. Maning being the executors named in an earlier alleged will of the decedent, bearing date January \$, 1871, appeared and propounded the latter will, and CLAIMED THAT THE WILL OF 1872 WAS VOID

of lack of testamentary capacity. The cases thus became consolirated, and the question to be determined was, which is the last will and testament.

The proponent of the will of 1872 caused the subscribing witnesses to that will to be examined, and made out a prima facic case for its establishment. The contestants then proceeded with evidence tending to show that the decedent was not, at the time of its execution, capable of making a will by reason of unsoundness of mind. ness of mind.

At an earlier stage of the progress of the case, and after releases had been executed by all of the legatees and devisees named in the will of 1871, save the Children's Ald Society, and after Miss Greeley had executed and delivered to her younger sister a conveyance of one equal half part of all the property claimed to have been disposed of by the will of 1872, the counsel for Miss Greeley and those of her sister objected that the contestants of the latter will

NO LONGER HAD ANY STATUS IN COURT, NO LONGER HAD ANY STATUS IN COURT, and he right to contest the same. In this I think they were wrong. Our statute, (3 R. S. 5th ed., 146), provides that the executor, devisee, or legatee named in any last will, or any person interested in the estate, may have the will proved. Any interest, however slight, and even, it seems, the bare possibility of an interest, is sufficient to entitle a party to oppose a test mentary paper. (Wm. on Ext., 28, Daytons, Sur., 2014, 187), but the executive halfed in the will of 1871 had clearly, by statistic, an express right to have the will proved if they can establish the fact that it is the last will, and they may rightfully contest against the validity of any alleged subsequent will as an obstacle in

leged subsequent will as an obstacle in

THE WAY OF ESTABLISHING THE WILL
under which they claim. Their interest in this regard is
very apparent. For if they can succeed in establishing
this will the title to the movable goods of the testator,
though in ever so many different and dasinct places,
vests in them in possession, and indeed did so vest
presently, upon theylestator's death. (Wms. on Executors, Si...) The probate or letters testamentary is merely
operative as the authenticated evidence, and so tat all
as the foundation of the executor's title, for he derives
all his interest from the will itself, and the property of
the deceased vestagen him from the moment of the testator's death. (Dhyton's Surr, 215, cling Wms. on Executors, 255.) If, however, the will of 1972 should be established as

THE VALID LAST WILL, then the title would be classwhere. Thus the proponent and contextants are trying their alleged titles. Besides, the Children's Aid Society, named as a legatee in the will of 1871, had not released or abandoneo its legacy, and had a right to expect the executors to look after their interests.

their interests.

At the close of the contest, and before exhausting the evidence on the part of the contestants for alleged reasons immaterial to the decision of the case, the counsel for proponent stated that under written instructions from his client and sanction by her sister, any further effort to establish the will of 1872 was abandoned; and he admits a willingness that THE WILL OF 1871 SHOULD BE ADMITTED THE WILL OF 1871 SHOULD BE ADMITTED to probate. The counsel for the guardian ad hiem did not dissent from this suggestion.

Thereupon the executors produced the usual formal proof of the execution of the will of 1871, and applied for letters testamentary thereon.

It seems to be considered by some of the counsel that thus the will of 1872, and the testimony and all proceedings relating to it, had been withdrawn from this court. But this, I apprehend, could not be done in this or any case.

case.

The statute says that every Surrogate shall carefully file and preserve all affidavits, petitions, &c. (3 R. S., file and preserve all affidavits, petitions, &c. (3 H. S., 365, § 14, 5th ed.) Upon proof being made of the due service of the cita-tion, the Surrogate shall cause

THE WITNESSES TO BE EXAMINED
before him. All such proofs and examinations shall be
reduced to writing. (ib. 148, § 36.)
The testimony taken by any Surrogate in relation to
the proof of any will shall be reduced to writing, and
shall be entered by him in a proper book, to be provided
and preserved as part of the books of his office. (ib.
167, § 75.)
The Surrogate shall enter in his minutes the decision
which he may make concerning the sufficiency of the
proof or validity of any will which may be offered for
probate, and the find against it, shall state the ground
upon which the decision is made. &c. (Ib. 150, § 02.)
The Surrogate of each county shall provide and keep
a Table surrogate of each county shall provide and keep
a Table surrogate of each county shall provide and keep
a the state of the state

NO DISCRETION ON THE SUBJECT.

The testimony and proceedings cannot, therefore, be withdrawn, but must remain as part of the records and files of his office, and a decree must be made.

It would, however, be competent for all parties, being adults, in such a case, at any stage of the proceedings, to enter into a stipulation to be entered on the minutes to authorize the Court to make a decree in pursuance of the terms of the stipulation. But here this difficulty in regard to any such adjustment is encountered. An infant is a party to these proceedings, and neither the guardian at time nor his counsel can make any admissions affecting unfavorably the interests of the infant. This is a well established rule. James vs. James, 4 Palig., 115; Bulkley vs. Van Wyck, 5 lb., 556; Stevenson, 4 Palig., 15; Stevenson, 6 lb., 33; and in the case of Moore vs. Moore, 4 Sandr, Ch. 37; the Vice-Chancellor ordered NO DISCRETION ON THE SUBJECT.

taken in the cause, under the objection of his guardian ad hiem, to be stricken out. Perhaps the furthest the courts have gone in sangioning the set of the guardian ad Niem in declining a contest in relation to the infant's rights is in the case of Levy vs. Levy, 3 Mad. Rep., 225. But that case clearly has no application here.

All these cases, as well as all elementary works on the subject, indicate the tender solicitude with which all courts guard and protect the rights and interests of those whom the law considers as incapable of managing their own Mairs. The consent, if such it may be considered, of the counsel for the proponent,

SPEAKING FOR BOTH CHILDREN, to allow the will of 1871 to be admitted to probate, would be tantamount to an admission that the paper dated in 1872, and propounded as the last will and testament of the decedent, purporting to give a larger interest in his estate to his children than the will of 1871, is not in fact the last will, and ought to be refused probate.

Thus it being impracticable, as I have endeavored to THE TESTIMONY OF AN INFANT

is not in fact the last will, and ought to be refused probate.

Thus it being impracticable, as I have endeavored to show, to withdraw the proceedings relating to the will of 1872, and equally impossible to accept or consider any such admissions that may have been made by or in behalf of the infant, it would seem to remain my duty to consider, however reluctantly, the case upon its merits, and to decide upon the testimony which will shall be admitted and which rejected.

In doing so this embarrassing fact is encountered at the outset—that the testimony on either side is incomplete and fragmentary, in so far as the will of 1872 is concerned. In the midst of the evidence on the part of the contestants, counsel for proponent and for the infant announce their

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE CONTEST, pursuant to the request of those whom they represented and proponent's counsel signified his willingness to allow the will of 1871 to be admitted to probate. To this course no objection seemed to be made. The counse for contestants appears, therefore, to have assume that no further testimony was necessary on his side and the matter was, in this somewhat anomalous condition, and without argument by the learned counsel, left to the Court to determine. In every case a testator is presumed to be sane. To this presumption is usuall superadded the

superadded the

TESTIMONY OF SUBSCRIBING WITNESSES,
generally non-experts, to the effect that they considered
the testator to be of sound and disposing mind and
nemory. Here the subscribing witnesses testified to
a compliance with the usual formalities by a person
where the subscribing witnesses testified to
a compliance with the usual formalities by a person
where the subscribing witnesses testified to
a compliance with the usual formalities by a person
where the subscribing witnesses the subscribing the subscriberation of subscribing the subscriberation of the subsc

by reason of one compiled with, or that the testator was an underson of mison and they sought to assail its validity on the latter ground. It is perhaps unnecessary to detail with any degree of minuteness the testimony which the contestants adduced with a view to establishing insanity. Suffice it to say that the intimate associates of the decedent observed, at least as early as the 1st of November, 1872, in his acts, appearance, and conversation, indications of aberration of mind which gave them much concern; that this condition continued down to the 9th day of November, the day of the date of the will in controversy, on which day has conduct and language were of so marked and unusual a character as to leave no doubt of his insanity. The painful history from this period down to the 30th of November, when he was removed by his friend to

November, when he was removed by his friend to THE PRIVATE ASTLUM OF DR. CHOATE. near Pleasantville, is furnished by the testimony, and there it ceases. From that date to a few hours previous to his death, on the 29th of November, we have no direct evidence as to his bodily or mental condition. Upon this evidence, in connection with the peculiar provisions of the will in the light of the fact, as alleged, that Gabrielle was, if anything, his favorite, and the contrast between it and other wills heretofore made by him, and the further fact that in it he nominates no executor, when in 1871 he had arged upon his friend A. J. Johnson as the chief reason why he should make a will that he could thus appoint his own executor, would seem to be the grounds upon which the contestants' counsel relies as

counsel relies as

STABLISHING TESTAMENTARY INCAPACITY,
and as so far overcoming the testimony of the subscribing witnesses as to again cast the onus probandi
upon the proponent.

In this I am inclined to believe he is right. To say
the most of it, the evidence of the subscribing witnesses
is very incagre and unsatisfactory when we consider
the precedent facts. Here was a person who had manifested such palpable indications of unsettled reason as
to cause his most cherished and intimate friends the
liveliest anxiety; who was by their advice, and under
their direction doubtiess, removed to the private asylum of an eminent physician, who made the treatment
of diseases of the brain a speciality, and who remained
under his treatment until the disease culminated in
death. At the time of the factum of the alleged will,
and indeed during that day, no word was uttered by

THE DYING MAN

and indeed during that day, no word was uttered by

THE DYING MAN

other than the monosyllables "Well," "Yes," and
"No," in response to questions put to him. When first
asked if the paper was his last will and testament, he,
it would seem, with his eyes closed, said "No;" and on
the question being repeated in a different form, he
opened his eyes, alightly raised his hoad, looked at it,
and said "Yes." When asked by Mr. Stuart if he
would have him, who was one of his most intimate
friends, as one of the witnesses, he said "No." At
which Mr. Stuart was so wridently exionized that he

HAND SHARING WITH MR. REID.

While all of these circumstances may be consist with the soundness of a mind therefore sane, they ctainly, it strikes me, are not inconsistent with ctinued unsoundness where it has been once cles established. The onus was upon the proponent to move any doubts upon the subject were it practically do so.

established. The owns was upon the proponent to remove any doubts upon the subject were it practicable to do so.

The above scene, as the evidence shows, occurred about an hour before the dissolution of the decedent.

There is no evidence as to where the will was written, or as to the stiendant circumstances, or as to where it was found, or than the decedent had any agency whatever in its production for foremal execution, and am not permitted to have the beginning the execution of the decedent had say agency whatever in its production for foremal execution, and am not permitted to have the best of the case of the sound days prior to his death, and who was in the house at the time of the so-called execution of the alleged will. Under the peculiar facts of the case, had the parties all been of age, the intendment would in consequence have been

STRONGLY AGAINST THE PROPONENT.
On the other hand because there is an infant par principles of law cannot be relaxed, nor unwarrant inferences from evidence be made in her favor, these respects the law knows no distinction of sex

see.

Soundness and perfectness of mind are held in law
to be absolutely requisite in the making of wills; the
health of the body merciy not being regarded. If general insanity be proved, it is presumed to continue unit
a recovery be shown, and the party alleging a restoration of sanity must prove his allegation. Grobell vs.
Barr 5, Barr 441. tion of shifty must prove his allegation. Given the Barr \$1.

Barr \$5, Barr \$41.

With respect to persons of unsound mind having lucid intervals, it is sufficient if the evidence adduced in support of the will should establish that the party afficient had intermissions, and that there was an intermission at the time of the act. But the order of proof and presumption is thereby inverted, for where insanity is established, then the party who would take advantage of the act done during an interval of reason must prove such act to have been so done. Cartwright vs. Cartwright; Phil. 90.

In this instance we have the

GENERAL INSANITY OF THE DECEDENT.
established, and no sufficient proof that at the time of
the factum there was an interval of reason. Applying
the above principles to this state of facts, it follows
that the will of 1871 must be refused probate.
The will of 1871 having been duly proven, must therefore be admitted as the last will and testament of
Horsche (Freder

Yesterday afternoon the Surrogate received a despatch from Isaiah T. Williams asking for the decision. The Surrogate replied that the will of 1871 had been admitted to probate. Mr. Williams then asked that appraisers be appointed, and letters of administration issued. When the executors fill the proper bonds and comply with the law, these letters of Administration will be given, and appraisers appointed.

POMEROY RISES TO EXPLAIN. He Denies the Charges of Bribery and Cor-

ruption, and says he is the Victim of a Villaineus Political Conspiracy. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In the Senate tolay Mr. Pomeroy of Kansas, rising to a question

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Pomeroy of Kansas, rising to a question of privilege, said:

Mr. Præsionny—fembrace the first opportunity, after being able to reach my seat in the Senate, to arrest for a moment the business of the session in order to make a statement, personal in its general character to my-self, and one which in justice is due also to the members of this body with whom I have so long been associated. Senators as individuals, as well as the country, have had their attention called through the press to the late Senatorial election in Kansas, and have had some information of the conspiracy there, planned, plotted, and created for the purpose of section of the subject matter of the subject matter of the subject of the

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Fre-linghuysen (Rep., N. J.), Buckingham (Rep., Conn.), Alcorn (Rep., Miss.), Thurman (Dem., Ohio), and Vickers (Dem., Md.) were appointed the special committee to investigate the charges Mr. Pomeroy.

THE BROOKLYN TRAGEDY.

Peter Fox Committed for Pounding his Boy to Death-A Sad Story. Coroner Whitehill yesterday concluded the investigation in the case of John Fox, who, it is alleged, died of the effects of a beating administered by his father on Tuesday. Br. Jo Crammer testified that he found severe bruises on the left side of the boy's chest, and a severe cut on the head. The body was partly decomposed, but not so much so as to mask the cause of death. In his opinion death resulted from beating with a stick and being kicked with a boot.

officer Sweeney testified to having visited boot.

Officer Sweeney testified to having visited Fox's house after being told that the boy was dead. Fox told him that the boy had been injured while riding on a hand-sied. Mrs. Fox told him that he had fallen from a window, and that her husband had nothing to do with his death. She said that he did not receive his hurts from a sleigh.

a sleigh.
Mrs. Mary McGuire testified as follows: Airs, Mary McGuire testified as follows:

I reside in the same house with Mrs. Fox. On Sunday morning, February 2, Mrs. Fox told me the boy was very sick. I went to his room and asked him what was the matter. He said he had a fall in the alley. His mother said. "Adam, tell the truth. Mrs. McGuire, what shall do? His father kicked him; it is not a fall." Mrs. Fox told the boy to tell the truth about his father hay-ling kicked him, but when the doctor came she told him not to tell that to the doctor. When Mrs. Fox told me that Adam's father had kicked him she said to the boy. "Isn't that so?" and he said "Yes."

Catharine Tibet testified that Mrs. Fox had

Catharine Tibet testified that Mrs. Fox had told her that Fox pounded the boy.

Barbara Kenner testified:
Am grandmother of the boy. On Thursday he said to me, "I am no better, and can thank my father for it. I am going to die."

The jury found that young Fox died of injuries inflicted by his father, and the prisoner was locked up in Raymond street jail.

WASHINGTON NOTES

The President has signed the bill authorizing the construction of eight additional vessels of war. In the Republican Senatorial caucus vesterday the prevailing sentiment was against an extra session. Some Senators declared the 'President should not be forced to call an extra session, owing to the fault or negligence of Congress to transact necessary legislation, for which they now have reasonable time.

NEW JERSEY.

Col. Andrew Derrom has failed in Paterson for \$130,000. His available assets are scarcely half that sum. He has been a lumber merchant, builder, and real estate operator. The town of Greenville, which is about to be annexed to Jersey City, has a population of 5,000. Its taxable property is valued at \$3,250,000, and its bonded debt is \$300,000. The public school property is valued at \$16,000.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Ferdinand Fineman of 24 Clinton street, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday, having leaped from the third story window in a fit of temporary insanity. The Alderman's committee on supplying the city with salt water for fires and for cleaning the streets, heard several advocates of the measure yesterday.

A horse called Wild American, at Bedell's stable, in Eighth street, is remarkable for the length of his hair. His mane and tail drag on the ground. The mane is kept folded like a woman's waterfail. The Assistant Aldermen yesterday refused to concur with the Aldermen in the resolution removing all street lamps from the front of private, religious, educational and correctional buildings-13 to 7. The Chickamauga, now being turned into a Spanish gun-boat at Delamater's fron works on the North river, will be ready to sail for Cuban waters early neat month. She will carry two sixty-pound cannon.

The anniversary of the Workingwomen's Protective Union to night in Association Itall will be very interesting. Excellent singing and music, and speeches by Muss Emily Fathfull, Mayor Havemeyer, and others.

Recorder Hackett fold. Recorder Hackett told Rosenzweig's counsel, yesterday, that if his Grand Jury were in session he would instruct them to indict Rosenzweig for murder. This was said as a warning to his counsel to prepare for trial at once.

John Brown, a Scotchman, 35 years old, who is employed by the Anchor Line Steamship Company as fireman of their hoisting engines at Pier 20, North river, was found dead yesterday afternoon in the basement of 169 Washington street.

The Assembly committee met yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Holel, to take testimony concerning the seat of James M. Oakiey of Queens county, claimed by Theodore J. Cogswell. More than one hundred with messee have been subpensed to appear before the commessee have been subpensed to appear before the com-

THE PRELATE'S OBSEQUIES.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF AMERI

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ICA IN MOURNING. The Great Gathering of Ecclesiastical Dignitaries Around the Body of Father William Starrs—The Burial in the Cathedral.

The most imposing ecclesiastical ceremony which New York has witnessed since the reception of the Archbishop on his return from the Ecumenical Council, was the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Starrs, the late Vicar-General of this Archdiocese, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, at St. Patrick's Cathedral in Mott street. Over two hundred priests were present in full canonicals, while delegations from the Christian Brothers, the Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of Mercy, and the Sisters of the Good Shepherd added to the mposing solemnity of the scene. The admirable management of the committees of arrange-ment and the efficiency of the police under charge of Captains Clinchy, McCulloch, and Kennedy, alone prevented the immense crowds, which literally packed Mott, Prince, and Mulberry streets, from crushing into the church at the peril of life and limb. As it was both side aisles were jammed atmost to suffocation, and the large middle aisle was filled almost to the catafalque, on which the body of the dead Vicar-General reposed. Every pew was filled by those who had been so fortunate as to secure tickets the day before, representing our best classes of Catholic citizens.

AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE. The whole interior of the cathedral, the chancel, alters, pillars, and windows, was elaborately draped with crape. The catafalque of black velvet, with canopy of black flecked with stars and tongues of flame in silver, had been erected near the altar rail in the middle alse. The body, in a coffin of black walnut, draped with black velvet and ornamented with silver, was elevated at an angle, the head toward the altar and feet to the door, so that the marble features of the embalmed Prelate, the attenuated fingers clasped on the bosom, and the whole body, robed in its priestly vestments, were distinctly visible to all the congregation. Three tall waxen candles on each side and two shorter ones threw their flickering rays upon the placid features of the dead Vicar-General. His baretta was on his head, his silver locks and marble forehead contrasting with the black velvet and tassel resting on the white pillow. The whole bier was literally covered with floral ornaments, crosses, crowns, and harps, in white camellias and tea-roses. At the foot of the coffin was an escutcheon, bearing in large letters the touching device: near the altar rail in the middle aisle. The body,

in blue violets on a field of white roses and camelilas.

A few minutes before 10 the pall-bearers entered the church in their black and white scarfs and rosettes, and occupied the two pews directly opposite the bier. They were Messrs. John Kelley, John McKeon, J. McKinley, Timothy Donohue, Dennis Carolin, Michael O'Keeffe, Patrick O'Heagan, and Drs. O'Rourke and Jas. B. Wood. The next two pews were occupied by the Sisters of Charity and Mercy. The next two by the representatives of the press, and those below by the Board of Managers of the Orphan Asylum, Messrs. J. B. Nicholson, Henry Shields, Dennis Hennessey, James Kane, Jos. J. Donohoe, Francis J. Tuomey, Jeremiah Quinlan, John Kavanagh, William Lalor, Dennis O'Donohue, Frederick Gibert, James Moore, Patrick Dolan, and James Olwell. In the congregation were scated the Hom. Joseph Dowling, Mr. Robert Boyer, the Secretary of the Society for Destitute Roman Catholic Children; John Mulaly, Mr. D. Sadlier and James Sadlier, Charles Ohle, F. De La Monte, Mr. R. Coddington, A. H. Seaman, H. O'Connor, Capt. Plummer, Mr. O. Roscoe, Capt. Samuels, and other citizens of note and their families.

THE CLERICAL PROCESSION n blue violets on a field of white roses and camel-

note and their families.

THE CLERICAL PROCESSION

entered the sanctuary from the sacristy door on the right at 10 A. M. precisely. It consisted of about one hundred priests in the first detachment that entered, embracing nearly every priest in the city and a number from the country. A bevy of altar boys, and Bishops McNierny of Albany, Loughlin of Brooklyn, Bacon of Portland, Wood of Philadelphia, Lynch of Charleston, S. C., and Goesbriand of Burlington, Vt. They took their places within the altar rails and began chanting the solemn Office of the Dead, the responses being made in strong bass voices from the choir in the organ loft. At the conclusion of the Office the remainder of the clerical procession slowly marched into the sanctuary from the sacristy, headed by the processional cross bearers and acolytes with the censer and incense, the aspersorium and holy water. A hundred more priests followed, and last entered the Archbishop and his assistant, Chancellor Preston, the deacons Fathers Curran and Kane. The Dominicans in their white cassocks and hoods, the Franciscans and Capuchins in their brown habits and knotted cords for gridles, the Redemptionists, Passionists, Jesuits, Paulists, and every other order in the dioceses of New York, Newark, and Brooklyn. All the space within and without the rails, from the altar to the front pews, was filled with the cloudy lines of white surpliced priests, acolytes, and altar boys. The vestments of the Archbishop and his assistants were of black velvet and gold, and every drapery within the altar rails was of black trimmed with gold. The Archbishop's mitre was of pure white. The only particle of color seen was the brown cassocks of the Franciscans and Capuchins and the purple robes of the visiting bishops. The THE CLERICAL PROCESSION

socks of the Franciscans and Capuchins and the purple robes of the visiting bishops. The SOLENN PONTIFICAL REQUIEM MASS which followed was celebrated by the Archbishop and his assistants: Fathers Kearney and Farrley being Masters of Ceremonies. The music was very fine, being Mozart's Requiem in D Minor, rendered by the usual church choir and organist, assisted by a chorus of sixty voices from the Liederkranz Society.

At the consecration and during the Sanctus, two hundred lighted candles were blazing in the hands of the priestly throng, in addition to those borne by the acolytes. The Sanctus was rendered in full chorus, and the effect was solemn and impressive. At the conclusion of the Agnes Dei every light was extinguished, but relighted at the solemn Benedictus chant, with which the mass was concluded. Bishop Loughlin's sermon at the conclusion of the service was short, pointed and eloquent in its simplicity. His text was: "And I heard a voice from Heaven saying, Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

and their works do follow them."

BISHOP LOUGHLIN'S SERMON.

He spoke of the natural expression of grief all must feel at the death of beloved friends, but particularly those endeared to us by their virtues and usefulness. Of the consolation to be derived from the text as applied to such noble dead, and particularly in the case of Father Starrs, whose position was secured by the brightest virtues that can adorn the character of griest, the dwelt upon his zeal, prudence, plety, charity, and above all, his obedience to ecclesiastical authority. His beautiful and honorable career, having never committed an act for which he might blush. His long life of priestly service beginning in 184. His varied pastoral duties; his peculiar charge and direction of the communities of the Sisters of Charity, of Mercy, of the Good Shepherd, and several other societies which had been entrusted to his charge by his ecclesiastical superiors—Bishop Dubois and Archbishops Hughes and McCloskey. His fidelity and sagacity as a coursellor and spiritual director; his wonderful intuition and insight into character, and his unbounded charity in the highest sense of the word, not in its mere material application. He concluded by holding up the deceased prelate as a model for all young priests, the Lord having led him through right paths and given him rest from his labors and given him his reward, his works following him.

At the close of the sermon the clerical procession was formed in the middle aisle, the Archebishop and his assistants first taking their places at the foot of the bier and the whole company of priests chanting the Sequence for the Dead. The candles were again lighted, the holy water was sprinkled over the body, and the perfumed clouds of incense rose on high as the Archbishop and his assistants made the usual circuit around the catafalque. Six priests raised the coffin on their shoulders, the pall bearers taking a position at their sides, with solemn chant from two hundred priests, rising and falling in song and response through the vaulted aisles of the Cathedral, thus was Father Starrs borne through the ranks of the mourning people he had served as priest and Vicar-General for thirty-nine years to his last resting place in the vault prepared for his remains beneath the Cathedral. The immense congregation respectfully awaited the return of the clerical procession through the church, after the last sad rites had been performed, and then slowly, silently, and reverently dispersed. THE BURIAL.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The Court of Appeals has ordered the Supervisors of Otsego to refund to the banks of Cooperstown and Cherry Valley \$24,000, illegally assessed upon Government bonds.

By a rescript of the Supreme Court of Massa-chusetts, Ditmas & Burkhardt of Boston, manufacturers of duslin, and the Oriental Fowder Company, manufac-turers of electric exploders, are found jointly liable for damages caused by the terrible explosion in Worcester in 1876, which killed one mass and chattered several